

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently amended): A method for finding testing a substance with for anti-influenza virus activity, the method being characterized in that which comprises

reacting human miniplasmin is used as a probe with a substrate virus in the presence of the substance to produce a reaction product, and

analyzing the reaction product to determine if the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.

2. (Currently amended): The method for finding testing a substance with for anti-influenza virus activity according to claim 1, characterized in that miniplasmin serving as the probe and Sendai virus serving as a substrate are allowed to react with each other in the presence of a substance of interest, such that subsequent to the reaction, amounts of a fusion protein 1 (F1) subunit and a fusion protein 2 (F2) subunit of Sendai virus that are present in a reaction solution are used as indices for determining if the substrate of interest has anti-influenza virus activity wherein the substrate virus is Sendai virus, and the reaction product is analyzed for the presence of a fusion protein 1(F₁) subunit and a fusion protein 2 (F₂) subunit of the Sendai virus, wherein the absence of the fusion protein subunits indicates that the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.

3. (Currently amended): The method for finding testing a substance with for anti-influenza virus activity according to claim 1, characterized in that miniplasmin serving as the probe and influenza virus serving as a substrate are allowed to react with each other in the presence of a substance of interest, such that subsequent to the reaction, amounts of a hemagglutinin 1(HA1) subunit and a hemagglutinin 2(HA2) subunit of influenza virus that are present in a reaction solution are used as indices for determining if the substrate of interest has anti-influenza virus activity wherein the substrate virus is influenza virus, and the reaction product is analyzed for the presence of a hemagglutinin 1 (HA₁) subunit and a hemagglutinin 2 (HA₂) subunit of the influenza virus, wherein the absence of the hemagglutinin subunits indicates that the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.

4. (Currently amended): The method for finding testing a substance with for anti-influenza virus activity according to claim 1, characterized in that miniplasmin serving as the probe and Sendai virus serving as a substrate are allowed to react with each other in the presence of a substance of interest and subsequent to the reaction, the Sendai virus is allowed to infect MDCK cells to obtain a cell infection unit as an index for determining if the substrate of interest has anti-influenza virus activity wherein the substrate virus is Sendai virus, and the reaction product is analyzed by collecting Sendai virus from the reaction product, infecting MDCK cells with the virus, labeling the infected cells, and determining the cell infection units (CIU), whereby a CIU value that is lower than that for a control sample indicates that the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.

5. (Currently amended): The method for finding testing a substance with for anti-influenza virus activity according to claim 1, characterized in that miniplasmin serving as the probe and influenza virus serving as a substrate are allowed to react with each other in the presence of a substance of interest and subsequent to the reaction, influenza virus is allowed to infect MDCK cells to obtain a cell infection unit as an index for determining if the substrate of interest has anti-influenza virus activity wherein the substrate virus is influenza virus, and the reaction product is analzyed by collecting influenza virus from the reaction product, infecting MDCK cells with the virus, labeling the infected cells, and determining the cell infection units (CIU), whereby a CIU value that is lower than that for a control sample indicates that the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.